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Recent Books

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pological framework, the preconceptions which Americans take for granted such as their beliefs about the nature of man and their assumptions about the nature of reality. Therefore, he has had to supply chapters and paragraphs alluding to these enormous gaps which leave us blindly groping in the modern world.

That Professor Hartmann supplies this information, these important correctives and implied reproofs, in such a gentle and restrained way shows that he knows something indeed about the politics of

the human mind. That I came at it in such a confrontational manner, careless about my enemies, shows that I am very much the child of my culture. However, I should observe the principle of the conservation of enemies if it means increasing the readership for this book, for whether we adopt the "four cardinal principles model" or not, we will ignore its wisdom at our peril.

ROBERT BATHURST
Captain, US Navy (Ret.)
Monterey and Cambridge

Recent Books

Selected Accessions of the Naval War College Library

Annotated by

Doris Baginski, George Scheck

Mary Ann Varoutsos, and Jane Viti

Brett, Michael. *The Moors; Islam in the West*. London: Orbis, 1980. 128pp. £7.95

One of The Orbis Publishing's Echoes of the Ancient World series, this handsomely illustrated volume contains numerous colored photographs by Werner Forman, series editor. The opening chapters chronicle the rise and fall of Moorish civilization in the Western Mediterranean, while the remainder of the book describes various aspects of the culture in some depth: its art, architecture, literature, social life, and warfare. Interspersed throughout the narrative are examples of legends, poems, and religious writings found in ancient texts. A brief chronology showing the major events which simultaneously took place in Spain, Morocco, and Algeria from the 8th to the 15th century completes the work.

Burns, James M. *The American Experiment: the Vineyard of Liberty*. New York: Knopf, 1982, c1981. 741pp. \$22.95

Beginning with the ratification of the Constitution and ending with the Emancipation Proclamation, this is the first volume in a projected three-part history of the United States aimed at the general reader. The author, a Pulitzer Prize-winning

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biographer and political scientist, skillfully weaves together the perceptions of leaders from three levels of American political life: national figures like Madison, Hamilton, Webster, and Clay; the congressmen, federal and state officials, and partisan newspaper editors who wielded power on a statewide or regional plane; and the grassroots leaders whose activities and philosophies sustained democracy at the local level. Though Burns focuses on the political history of the nation, he also considers economic, diplomatic, social, and cultural issues.

Connolly, Peter. *Greece and Rome at War*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1981. 320pp. \$30.00

Anyone interested in the study of classical warfare will find this book a welcome addition to the literature. Peter Connolly is an expert in the study of ancient armaments and military organization. His book is a survey of the development of military systems, tactics, and armament in Greece and Italy from the eighth century B.C. until the onset of the collapse of the Roman Empire. The text is accompanied by beautiful color illustrations which cover the whole range of classical warfare—critical moments from the great battles and sieges, detailed breakdowns of cavalry and infantry formations, and a wealth of armor and weaponry.

Dearden, Paul F. *The Rhode Island Campaign of 1778: Inauspicious Dawn of Alliance*.

Providence, R.I.: Rhode Island Bicentennial Foundation, 1980. 169pp. paper \$6.95
On 4 May 1776, the General Assembly declared that Rhode Island no longer owed allegiance to George III and his government. The greater part of the remainder of 1776 was spent fortifying Narragansett Bay—but to no avail. The British seized Newport, R.I., virtually without opposition, on 8 December 1776. This detailed narrative outlines the story of the siege of Newport and the Battle of Rhode Island. Particular emphasis is given to the armed confrontation that took place on Rhode Island and off its shores during the summer of 1778. The author's research involved visits to numerous archives and on-site inspections of the terrain on which the drama was played out. He dispels several myths and misconceptions proclaimed by previous amateur historians and storytellers about events surrounding this campaign.

Friedman, Norman. *Carrier Air Power*. New York: Rutledge Press, 1981. 192pp. \$29.95

The most expensive and most politically controversial instrument of naval power today is the aircraft carrier. Because of its immense cost, the conventional carrier's role and even its existence are in question. *Carrier Air Power* analyzes in detail the requirements of carrier and carrier aircraft design from World War II to the present. The book reviews the special requirements and operational roles of both the ships and their aircraft. It also provides a good review of complex carrier functions such as strike, antisubmarine warfare, and fleet air defense, and describes how and why these functions evolved. The current debate surrounding the United States "super-carrier" is highlighted, and a glimpse into the future, including V/STOL aircraft and their implications for Navy planners, is provided.

Georges Bank: *Past, Present, and Future of a Marine Environment*. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1982. 196pp. \$27.50

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It is the very conditions which make the bank so very productive that make it so

very vulnerable to pollution and degradation," writes Sarah Bates, one of the contributors to this volume. Based on a series of lectures given at the New England Aquarium in 1980, the papers examine the dilemmas that arise when renewable and nonrenewable resources coexist. Emphasis is given to the environmental policy decisions that must be made with regard to the simultaneous exploitation of oil and fisheries resources on Georges Bank and the management problems that must be faced. Represented among the contributors are experts in the fields of oceanology, geology, fisheries management, petroleum resources, maritime law, and ocean management.

Gordon, Don E. *Electronic Warfare: Element of Strategy and Multiplier of Combat Power*. New York: Pergamon Press, 1981. 104pp. \$20.00

Military action on the modern battlefield will undoubtedly involve the weaponry of electronic countermeasures. Electronic warfare is expanding into every aspect of military operations and tactics. It can be used to provide intelligence or combat power such as jamming, disruption, or deception. This book, written by a US Army intelligence officer, is a comprehensive examination of the strategic-intelligence business. The author's research supports the hypothesis that electronic warfare as a technological element of strategy was decisive for Allied victory in World War II. Since that time it has developed into a complex science. Included is an excellent bibliography on the subject.

Gustafson, Thane. *Selling the Russians the Rope? Soviet Technology Policy and U.S. Export Controls*. R-2649-ARPA. Santa Monica, Calif.: Rand, 1981. 77pp. paper \$7.50

Written for government officials concerned with US-USSR technology transfer and analysts of Soviet technological posture, this report grew out of a Rand study entitled "Unanticipated Effects of Technology Transfer." It takes a systematic look at Soviet management of technological innovation to determine the causes of the Soviet technology lag and their implications for US export-control policy. Since the ability of the Soviet Union to absorb and diffuse technology on a broad scale is considered critical, attention is given to the possible effects of recent Soviet industrial reforms on the country's ability to profit from technology transfer. The findings of the study together with some of their chief implications are then used to make recommendations for future American policy.

Harrison, James P. *The Endless War; Fifty Years of Struggle in Vietnam*. New York: Free Press, 1982. 372pp. \$17.95

This history of the Vietnamese Revolution addresses the questions, How did the Communists manage to survive for fifty years despite enormous odds? and How did they defeat enemies so many times more powerful than themselves? To place the revolutionary war and the subsequent controversies surrounding the Communist victory in perspective, Harrison describes the fall of Saigon and then traces the origins and development of the Vietnamese version of anticolonialism and anti-imperialism from the mid-19th century to the present day. He examines the historical, religious, and organizational roots of the extraordinary resilience and perseverance shown by the Vietnamese people during this period, and presents a chronological account of the events that tore the country apart from 1945 to 1975.

Islamic Resurgence in the Arab World. New York: Praeger, 1982. 274pp. \$27.95

In this collection of essays, the contemporary resurgence of Islam is defined as the growing prominence and politicization of Islamic ideologies and symbols in Muslim societies. Composed of both theoretical articles and case studies, this volume is intended for social scientists as well as students of Arab and Middle Eastern politics. Discussion centers mainly on four issues: the meaning and contemporary manifestation of the Islamic resurgence for both governmental and dissident groups; the ideologies and policy demands of the Islamic resurgent groups; their social bases and the nature of their social influence; and the relationship between the Islamic resurgence and the process of modernization in Arab society.

Jackson, Geoffrey. *Concorde Diplomacy; the Ambassador's Role in the World Today*. North Pomfret, Vt.: Hamish Hamilton, 1981. 254pp. \$27.50

Appointed to England's diplomatic service in 1937, Ambassador Jackson served a long and varied career in such places as Beirut, Baghdad, Bogotá, and Berne. While ambassador to Uruguay, he was kidnapped by terrorists and held hostage for eight months. This is not a book of memoirs or reminiscences, however, but a personal essay on the present state of diplomacy, its past and its future. He explores such matters as the effectiveness of summitry, the future role of the United Nations, the advantages and disadvantages of the "Kissinger" or special envoy style of negotiating, and the rise of diplomatic kidnapping. Of particular interest is Ambassador Jackson's insight into the likely course of the "New Diplomacy" and the ways it has evolved from the "Old Diplomacy" which flourished in his time.

Lewin, Ronald. *The American Magic: Codes, Ciphers, and the Defeat of Japan*. New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 1982. 332pp. \$15.95

Ronald Lewin's earlier work, *Ultra Goes to War* (1978), told of British achievements in breaking German military ciphers and codes during World War II. In *American Magic* he tells the story of the success of the United States in breaking Japanese codes and ciphers and their use in the Pacific. This operation, known as Magic, was as important to the victory over Japan as Ultra was to the Allied success in Europe. Additionally, the Magic intercepts disclosed plans of Axis blockade runners and furnished critical intelligence on the European theater. Since the ability to read secret military and diplomatic messages provided invaluable information about the intentions of the enemy, its effect upon the outcome of the war is indisputable.

The Modernization of China. New York: Free Press, 1981. 551pp. \$22.50

Representing a cross section of the social sciences, the authors of this collaboration use a multifaceted, interdisciplinary approach to study the process by which China has been transformed by the scientific and technical revolution. Social changes in the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries are studied from five different perspectives so that historical periods, usually treated in isolation, can be examined in an integrated way. Rather than emphasizing recent initiatives, an attempt has been made to focus on the major factors that have shaped the course of China's modernization in the past and continue to influence contemporary developments.

Prados, John. *The Soviet Estimate: U.S. Intelligence Analysis and Russian Military Strength*. New York: Dial Press, 1982. 367pp. \$17.95

Intelligence mainly provides answers through the medium of the "estimate"—an analysis of a foreign situation, development, or trend. It identifies major elements, interprets their significance, and appraises future possibilities. Such estimates are produced by almost all the organizations comprising the intelligence community. Throughout the period in which the Soviets have been developing their strategic nuclear power, US intelligence provides estimates of their activities. This study analyzes the intelligence function of the US government, concentrating on one major substantive area—Soviet strategic nuclear forces, and addresses the question, Do present conditions reflect "parity" with the United States or actual Soviet "superiority"?

Prange, Gordon W. in collaboration with Goldstein, Donald M. and Dillon, Katherine V. *At Dawn We Slept; the Untold Story of Pearl Harbor*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1981. 873pp. \$22.95

Published posthumously by two of Prange's former students, this work represents the culmination of 37 years of research on both sides of the Pacific, including numerous interviews in Japan and the United States, extensive archival study, and analysis of the voluminous investigations conducted after the attack. The narrative interweaves the actions and motivations of the American and Japanese participants with an emphasis on presenting an objective view of the battle. Prange, who was both chief of MacArthur's G-2 Historical Section following the war and a military historian by profession, refutes the revisionists' theory that Roosevelt somehow provoked the attack and investigates the reasons the Japanese steamed away before launching a second attack on Oahu's fuel tanks and submarine base.

Roberts, Dennis S. *Islam: a Concise Guide*. San Francisco, Calif.: Harper & Row, 1982. 191pp. paper \$7.95

Reading this book will afford one a better understanding of Islamic life, its religion, and increasing political significance in world affairs. The author, who lived and worked in the Middle East for several years, provides an insider's view of a way of life that can be understood only through knowledge of its religious convictions and traditions. Topics discussed include the life of Mohammed, his message, Islamic law, politics, social and familial customs, the status of women, commerce and trade, and the current importance of oil. He explains the main features of Islam against the general background of relevant world events and ideas, and sketches what Muslim society is actually like. This is a useful introduction to the beliefs, attitudes, and customs of Islam for the Western reader.

Rubin, Barry M. *Paved with Good Intentions: the American Experience and Iran*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1980. 426pp. \$17.50

Rubin is a specialist on American foreign policy and Middle East politics. His is an accurate and comprehensive account of United States-Iranian relations from the beginning of the constitutional movement (1905-1906) to the present. The main emphasis of the study is an explanation of the revolution in Iran; the US role in, and response to, that revolution; and the disastrous effect that it has had on the status of

the United States in the Persian Gulf area. It helps to answer the question of how the United States was transformed in Iranian eyes from their nation's savior in the 1940s, to the "world-devouring satan" of the Khomeinist era.

Taubman, William. *Stalin's American Policy: from Entente to Détente to Cold War*. New York: Norton, 1982. 291pp. \$18.95

The post-Stalin generation is still strongly influenced by his political ideology nearly three decades after his death. This analysis of the Soviet-American relationship focuses upon Stalin's conception of America and the policies he devised for dealing with the United States. The author documents those circumstances that led to the cold war and the current defensive-offensive struggle between the two superpowers. He describes in detail the differing traditionalist and revisionist viewpoints on the origins of the cold war, but convincingly shows that it was a product of mutual misperception.

Tsurutani, Taketsugu. *Japanese Policy and East Asian Security*. New York: Praeger, 1981. 208pp. \$24.95

This is an examination of Japan's defense course in the decade of the 1980s—its national security and its role in the maintenance and the promotion of East Asian regional security. A review is made of Japan's current defense posture; selected aspects of its present security position; and the character, motivation, and dynamics of the country's political philosophy. Based upon this analysis, a series of policy recommendations are made. It is felt that Japan can no longer depend on the United States to be the sole guarantor of peace in the Western Pacific, but will be compelled to fill a dangerously increasing gap by reason of its geopolitical location and growing economic power.

Weissman, Steve and Krosney, Herbert. *The Islamic Bomb: the Nuclear Threat to Israel and the Middle East*. New York: Times Books, 1982. 339pp. \$15.50

The technology for making nuclear bombs is spreading from a handful of politically stable and highly industrialized nations to the unruly and politically volatile ones in the Middle East and South Asia. *The Islamic Bomb*, an example of investigative journalism, details nuclear arms development in one of the most complex and bitterly divided regions of the world. Oil has brought fabulous riches to the Middle East and has ultimately altered the balance of power. The Islamic nations are striving to convert their petrodollars into geopolitical power. As a result, the threat of nuclear proliferation has become dangerously real.

